

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.

A CITY'S GRATITUDE

Red Cross Workers Deplore Conditions on Transport Trains.
The ladies of the Red Cross at their establishment, 915 Maryland Avenue southwest, hear many complaints from the soldiers who are being transported from the South, as to the suffering and privations they undergo.

Mrs. L. E. Pond, Mrs. E. M. Gillespie and Mrs. M. G. Fletcher, are in charge of the work of feeding the soldiers who stop in Washington, en route to their homes and camps in the North. They say that the soldiers arrive in this city always in a famished condition, and report that they have been without food since they boarded the train at Tampa, and that no provisions are made for feeding them while being transported.

Mrs. Pond says that while carrying food and coffee to the soldiers who were not allowed to leave the train, she saw many who were too thirsty to eat and begged for a drink of water.

Many of the men were found lying on the floor too weak to reach up for the food offered them.

Not only is this treatment reported by the soldiers in transport, but many hungry soldiers from Camp Alger stop in the dining room of the Red Cross to get the food denied them at camp.

One of the men from Camp Alger made the following statement: "We have not had enough to eat since we left Camp Alger to march to Manassas, and the first day's trip was a piece of barbarism. They loaded us with our packs and made us stand in the hot sun for over an hour before we moved a step. After we start-

ed they kept us going, even after a number of men had dropped from exhaustion. Several of the boys talk of deserting because of the lack of consideration. Since we left Camp Alger we have had but one full ration, and in the first twenty-four hours we had but one meal."¹

These complaints are not made occasionally but all of the thousands

of soldiers who have been entertained by the Red Cross have expressed themselves as very much dissatisfied with the treatment they receive in camp.

London, Aug. 23.—The Times, referring to Ambassador Hay's successor, says that when America has to administer possessions at a distance she will be brought into closer relations with foreign states and will feel as never before the necessity of employing professional instead of amateur diplomats. It adds:

"While we do not in the least know what the United States will do, we can see that she will be brought into closer relations with foreign states and will feel as never before the necessity of employing professional instead of amateur diplomats."

President McKinley's views as to the British embassy, we note that Mr. Henry White is mentioned for possible appointment on the grounds of the importance of his minute personal knowledge of the currents of English opinion. This is obviously a recommendation that, in most countries, would receive careful consideration, but it is not American tradition which points to his appointment.

he is in English society and has had long experience of English ways.

"As to the successor of Mr. Hay, we venture to think that the United States in the future will find it wise and profitable to pay more attention than in the past to the value of professional knowledge and dexterity alike in diplomacy and in civil and military administration."

THREE HUNDRED DROWNED.

Polish Miners Meet Death by the Flooding of a Mine.
Vienna, Aug. 24.—Three hundred miners were drowned today by the sudden flooding of the Kasimir coal mine, near the village of Niemce, Russian Poland.

Her Only Dread Appears to Be of Reporters.
San Francisco, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Ada Botkin, arrested last night at Stockton and charged with the murder of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, at Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy, was brought here today and lodged in jail.
She showed much nerve, and her only

She was accompanied by her husband from whom she had been separated for several years.

strong circumstantial evidence against Mrs. Botkin which they will not disclose and this is supposed to have been given by Dunning.

A new link in the chain of evidence against her was furnished today by Frank Gattrell, clerk in a candy store at Stockton.

His story is:

"When I read last evening that the boy involved in the murder had been seen at the candy store, I went to the store and asked the clerk if he had seen anyone there who might be the boy. He told me that he had seen a woman there who was very nervous and who was very pale. He told me that she was very nervous and who was very pale. He told me that she was very nervous and who was very pale."

containing polished candy, printed in gilt letters on the cover, and some of the candy was home-made, I remembered that about three weeks ago a woman came into the store and asked for a "four-S" box of candy, saying she had some candy which she desired to put in the box with some of our make.

"As the box was to contain some goods other than our own, I gave her a box which did not have our name on it."

The candy which she put in it looks

"Of course I did not examine her closely, and I can only describe her by saying she was of medium height and build."

Mrs. Botkin is known to have been in Stockton about three or four weeks ago when she was treated for a slight illness. Gattrell could not place the selling the candy in question more definitely than that it was about three weeks ago.

He was positive, however, that there were no other persons in the city who

chocolate creams among the candy, besides other French candies.

W. F. Kuhn, proprietor of the store, says he would know both the box and candy again should he see them.

A. O. H. Norfolk excursion, Aug. 1. See ad page 6. au23-4

Only 4c foot for Wheelwright On
that's clear, white, dry and seasoned